BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814, [NUMBER 1157.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly pecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is Hereby Given;

THAT on Monday the 31st instant, at 12 o'Clock will be disposed of by public outcry, at the Hon'ble Company's Cotton Screws, (late Ardaseer Dady's) one hundred and five (105) bales of damaged Coffee, lately imported from Mocha per Dow Munsoorée, terms and conditions will be mentioned at the time of sale.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
Warehouse-Keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE OFFICE,
24th October 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY the 31st instant,
At 11 *o'Clock in the forenoon,*
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUTION
AT THE
MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HON'BLE COMPANY;

A list whereof may be seen at this Office; the lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

J. LIVINGSTON,
B. M.
By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Barrack Master's Office,
27th October 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Matter of the Will of NINIAN LEWIS PURVIS, late of Bombay Mariner deceased.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament of the said NINIAN LEWIS PURVIS, having been granted to JOHN STEWART, and ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON of Bombay Esqrs. the Executors named in the said will. All Persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

STEPHENSON,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the matter of the Will of NARRANJEE RAGUNATHJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said *Narranjee Ragunathjee* deceased having been granted to *Saertriboy*, Widow of the said deceased, the executrix named in the said Will, All Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE.

In the Goods of THOMAS CARSON, Esq. late Regimental Quarter Master, His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application hath this day been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods, may be granted to Mrs. ELEANOR CARSON the widow of the said deceased; All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 27th October 1814.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Testamentary paper writings of AVICHUL WITTULDASS late of Bombay Hindoo, of the cast of Banian deceased, having been committed by the Hon'ble the Court of KUNDASS GOVINDASS and PURBHOODASS NANABHOY of Bombay Banian Inhabitants, the Executors therein named; all persons indebted to the said Estate or having claims thereon are required to make the same known to the above named Executors without delay.

HUNGERFORD,
PROCTOR
Bombay, 28th October 1814.

Calcutta Twelfth Lottery.

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. have received a small supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal at Rs. 110 each,—or in exchange for Prize Tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay 28th October 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT *Hurjeevein Narrondass* of Mahim Banian having this day purchased from *Ragoonath Chima Senoy* his Oart namely Supperies situate at Mahim opposite the Oart of *Narron Mhadowjee* weaver of Mahim, Any Person having Claim or Mortgage on the same must apply to *Hurjeevein* within 14 days from this date, otherwise the same will not be admitted.

HURJEEVEIN NARRONDASS.
Bombay, 28th October 1814.

ખબર•કાંથી•આપીએચ્રજે
કરજીવંણ•નારંનદાશ•વાંણીઆ•શ્રી•મે
કેમનો•રેવાશીએ•આજ•દીને•રઘુનાથ•
ચીમા•શંનાજ•પાશેથી•વારી•એક•મેકે
મ•મેનેની•વેચાતી•લી દીધે•તે•વારીનુ•
નામ•શી પિરાંકુ•શ્રી•મેકેમ•મધે ખતરી•
નારંન•માહાદોજી•વારી•તી•શાંબેની•
જેકોજ•નો•દાવો•નથા•અ રજોજ•તે•ઉપર•
કેએ.તે•આજ•દીનથી•દીન ૧૪ નીમુદ

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 31st Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Plate, Glass Ware, &c. the property of Gentlemen leaving India; also about 60 dozen of fine Old Madeira, which for the convenience of purchasers will be put up in small lots. Also on the same day will be sold the Effects of an Officer deceased amongst which is a small Pole Tent nearly new, a Double Barrel Gun, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock, will be sold a Buggy Horses.

Baxter, Ferrar and Co.

HAVE for private sale on Commission, the undermentioned articles the property of an Officer leaving India viz.

Two Theadolites, Two Sextants, Two Circular Protractors, a Pentigraph, 1 Case of Instruments, one False Horizon.

F. TOMKINS,

WILL SELL THIS DAY
BY AUCTION,

VARIOUS Articles of Furniture, a few remaining Piece Goods, as 1-rith Linens, Long Cloths, Muslins Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, also a few Casks of Beer &c. and some dozen of Perry, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY OUTCRY

ON Monday next the 31st instant at 12 o'Clock at noon, under the Tamarind Tree, two well known Horses, with their Saddles and Bridles, the property of Major BENTLEY proceeding to Europe.

Bombay, October 28th 1814.

TO BE LET.

A large Upper Roomed House, opposite to the Church and adjoining to Mr. Morely's Office, for further particulars enquire at the Courier Office.

Bombay 28th October 1814.

THE COURIER.
BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick Certificate to Lieutenant W. W. Quartley, of the Battalion of Artillery for a period of twelve Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm the leave to the Presidency, granted by the Resident at Baroda, to Lieutenant Robertson, Commanding his Escort, and the appointment of Lieutenant Wilson, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, to act for him during his absence.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick Certificate, to Lieutenant Snodgrass, Assistant Military Auditor General, and to Lieutenant D. H. Robertson, Commanding the Escort of the Resident at Baroda, subject to the existing Regulations.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Wilson, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to Command the Escort of the Resident, at Baroda, until further orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

Since we commenced our Editorial labours we hardly remember any week to have passed over, more devoid of incident, or barren of intelligence, than the last: there have been no shipping arrivals; and the papers from the other Presidencies, contain little more than the last squeezings of the political fruit which the Elk and the Cumbrian brought to India, and which at first afforded so rich a treat to the amateurs of politics in this part of the world: we certainly did expect to have had the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Tigris and Indus during the past week, but have been disappointed: this delay is gratifying in one respect, as it leads us to hope, that we shall receive much later News than what was brought from Bussora by the Vestal; and that we shall be enabled to communicate intelligence from England to the middle of June.

The Cumbrian of this Port, which sailed for England on the 24th of last month, arrived at Calicut on the 12th of October; the Passengers, we understand were all well, but the vessel had experienced a good deal of blowing weather on the Coast, and had been retarded by the prevalence of Southerly winds: she was to proceed immediately on her voyage.

The accounts brought by the Vestal mention that very magnificent preparations were making at Vienna in expectation of the return of the Emperor to his Capital, they mention also that the Arch Duke Charles had, in consequence of the success of recent events, been particularly marked out as an object of popular indignation: indeed we are informed that this feeling had been encouraged to so great a degree that on the entrance of his Serene Highness in any of the Public Theatres at Vienna it was customary for great numbers of the audience immediately to quit them. Whatever may have been the immediate cause

of this general odium, we cannot help thinking that it is another striking example, amongst numerous instances of public ingratitude. The services of the Arch Duke Charles have been hitherto constantly acknowledged as of the highest importance, his military talents have repeatedly drawn forth even the applauses of the enemy to whom he was opposed and the testimony of Buonaparte himself might be adduced in proof of his having been considered one of the ablest Generals of the present age; we are not aware that he has done any act whatever to forfeit or lessen his well earned fame, but it has been said, that, he continually opposed the adoption of those measures which, have by a train of unlooked for and providential circumstances, led to the deliverance of Europe; and because he refused to take a command, where his opinion taught him to believe he would not succeed, he has been treated, as many a great and good man has been treated before with the harshness and injustice of popular indignation Mr. Burke says "that a great man will disdain to "veer like the weather cock on the Temple "of Fashion with every breath of popularity." And probably the Arch Duke will feel a sufficient consolation for the severity of his treatment, in the proud triumph and acquittal of his own conscience.

On the 9th of May, Victor Emmanuel King of Sardinia, arrived at Genoa in the Boyne, 98; his reception was most brilliant. He was accompanied by the Russian Prince Kuslowski Count Robarent his grand Ecuyer, and various other persons. The English fleet at Genoa, exclusive of the Boyne, consisted, on that day, of the *Malta*, carrying the Admirals flag, the *Fame, Berwick, Edinburgh, America*, the Frigates, *Alcmene, Iphigenia* and *la Princesse*.

The Genoa Gazette, contains a proclamation of Ferdinand the fourth, late King of Naples, dated Palermo 24th April, in which, after stating how much he has been grieved by the endeavours of his enemies to induce the belief that he had renounced his right to that Kingdom, he declares, not only that he never has, but that he never will admit of any proposition of indemnity, nor accept any compensation for the said Kingdom; being resolutely determined to retain his right thereto, and to transmit the same to his immediate successor, as it was by his august father transmitted to him.

Bomb. Gaz.

ARRIVED.—Major Harris, Assistant Commissary General.

Lieut. Cartwright, 17th Lt. Drs.

DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon Alex. Gordon, B. N. C.

Ditto Ditto Howell Powell.

Ensign John Rees Hughes, 2d-9th.

Assist. Surgeon James Ray.

Capt. F. H. Pierce, Horse Artillery

Assist. Surgeon J. Tod.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Sunday last the 23d instant, Mr. Samuel Ross to Miss Catherine White.

DEATHS.—On the 15th instant, at Demaun on his way to the Presidency, in the thirty first year of his age Lieutenant Edward Nugent of his Majesty's 56th Regiment. He was a man truly endeared to all. His numerous and amiable qualifications; his unassuming and affable manners, his zeal and promptitude in the discharge of every duty, will long be remembered, and his loss deeply lamented by all his Friends and Brother Officers.

At Surat on the 18th instant, Mrs. Tirvandan Johannes Ter Maryrus, aged 65 years, sincerely regretted by her Relatives and Friends.

At Colaba, on Monday the 24th instant, Alexander Young, Esq. Surgeon to H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

On the 25th instant, Assistant Surgeon John Willis, of the G. Battalion.

CALCUTTA,—OCTOBER 4.

We are sorry to have to state the particulars of a very melancholy accident, which occurred near Rajemahl on the 22d ultimo.—One of the boats of the squadrons conveying the second Detachment of His Majesty's 24th foot to Dinapore was unfortunately upset near that place, and, notwithstanding every exertion was used to save the lives of those on board of her, no fewer than seven of them were consigned to a watery grave. Three more, our accounts state, would have inevitably shared the same fate, had it not been for the great and successful exertions of a man of the name of Hunt, who jumped into the river after them, and, with the greatest difficulty as well as at the imminent hazard of his own life, dragged them almost lifeless on shore.

The Officers, we understand, who witnessed this distinguished instance of humane and foreate intrepidity, propose to reward the brave fellow for his conduct.

BONAPARTE IN HIS COUNCIL OF STATE.

[Singular Article extracted from the Gazette de France.]

Nothing is more curious than what is related of the sittings of the Council of State at which Bonaparte presided. Sometimes he affected a certain good nature, leaving an entire freedom of discussion, provoking even sometimes opinions directly contrary to his own; but it was only in matters of simple administration that he permitted such boldness. In affairs of religion, the conscription, taxes, measures of high police, his countenance assumed an air of gloom and savageness; his voice, hoarse and croaking, chilled every one with fear, and the silence was broken only by short, incoherent, and extraordinary phrases which he brought out at intervals.

After the sanguinary reverses of the campaign in Saxony, he returned to Paris on the 9th of Nov. 1813. and on the 11th, held a Council of State. An auditor, Baron T—, who took down the details of the sitting, on the very day, has just favoured us with them.

"Impatient to consult the Emperor's countenance, the Members of the Council were admitted into the Saloon, which is next the Council Hall. In order to get rid of the embarrassment of a first interview, the Emperor calls for the Governor of the bank, blames bitterly the wise measure, which at a critical moment had saved that national establishment—speaks for half an hour to him without allowing him time to defend himself—goes over the same ideas three or four times, employing ridiculous images, and too often cruel expressions of contempt.

"When he had done speaking, they passed into the Council-room. The sitting was opened by the reading of a Decree of Finance to be passed by Imperial Authority, without the sanction of the Legislative Body, which was, however, to be convoked for the 2d of December. The Decree was for nothing less than to raise the taxes one half. The Decree passed without any objection to the principle, and solely after a short discussion, in which the Emperor expressed different or absurd opinions. "Taxes," he said, "have no limits—in general they present the idea of a fifth; but they may, according to circumstances, be raised to a quarter, a third, half, &c.—No Taxes; no limits If there be laws that say the contrary, they are laws badly made."

After this Decree, the project of the *Senatus Consultum* was read, to place at the disposal of the minister of War 300,000 men of the ancient conscriptions. The most profound silence reigned in the Assembly. The flatterers remained silent for some time. A Member, however, at length—"Sire, the safety of the Empire."—Another blamed the expression in the *Senatus*, of *frontiers invaded*, as being alarming—"Why," replied the Emperor, "it is better to tell the truth now. Is not Wellington in the South, the Russians in the North? Do not the Austrians and Bavarians menace the East? Wellington in France—What a shame that I and they did not rise in a mass to drive him out! The English will laugh at the simplicity of our peasants—But the English have no ships—They are on our territory, we must beat them and drive them out—All my Allies have abandoned me; the Bavarians have betrayed me; Cowards! they would place themselves in my rear; they pretended to cut off my retreat, but they were well paid for it; they were mowed down and massacred; I killed Wrede and all his relations with him. No; no peace till I have burned Munich! a triumvirate is formed in the North, the same that divided Poland—No peace till it be broken. Vienna next year!—We shall see! I demand 300,000 men, I will form a camp of 100,000 at Bourdeaux, another at Lyons, and a third at Metz. With the former levy and what remains, I shall have one million of men under arms; that will do for the moment. I demand 300,000 men; but I must have men, grown men. What are these young conscripts good for? to choak up the hospitals or die on the roads. The French are always brave—so are the Piedmontese and Italians; they fight well, but these men of the north (Germans) they are good for nothing; it is not blood but water that flows in their veins! I cannot really rely but on the inhabitants of ancient France." "Sire the Belgians," said one Member—"Yes, the Belgians," replied the Emperor, "they love me perhaps. What signify all these addresses they make them send? It is the height of ridicule!" Sire, "said another Member, "ancient France must remain to us"—"And Holland," said the Emperor, turning short upon him; "rather than give up Holland, I would bury it in the sea. As for Italy, if she be not under France, she must be independent.

"Gentlemen, we must have an impulse; all must march. It may not come to that, but, in short, if it should, M. Cambaceres, and you too, shall march; you shall be Chief of a Legion!

Councillors of State! you are fathers of families; you are the chiefs of the nation. It is you that should give this impulse. I know it—you are effeminate, cowardly. They speak of Peace—peace! peace! I hear no other word than peace! whilst all should cry out for war!"

After this speech, the plan of the *Senatus Consultum* was adopted,—the Emperor broke up the Sitting, and every body withdrew, agitated by different sentiments. As for my myself, full of indignation, which I could scarcely conceal, I sat down to write this account; sure that in a short time, I should peruse it with pleasure."

The grand object of sending an English army to America is stated to be, besides the support of the Northern States in their projected separation from the Southern, the restoration of Louisiana to the Spaniards. As that country is likely to become the scene of active operations; and to yield a new field for the exertion of British prowess, it may not be altogether useless to give a short sketch of its political history, its great importance as the barrier of South America, and the immense danger resulting to New Spain from its occupation by the United States. This province from the time of its first colonization by a body of French adventurers in 1632 until 1731 being considered in no other light than as a trading settlement, does not appear to have claimed much attention from France, engaged during the greatest part of the intervening period in destructive wars with the other powers of Europe. When however during the pacifick administration of Cardinal de Fleury, France in order to re-establish her exhausted finances, found it necessary to cherish her neglected commerce, Louisiania came to be considered as of no small consequence in a national point of view. The Government accordingly in the year 1731, having taken into its own hands, the languishing concerns of the Company which had long had the exclusive privilege of trading to the Mississippi, declared the settlement to be a crown establishment, and under certain restrictions, threw the trade open to all its subjects. From this period until 1762 the affairs of the colony continued to prosper. Many subordinate settlements were formed on the banks of the Mississippi, by recruits of emigrants from Canada, and the Mother Country. The colonists at length became sufficiently strong to keep the neighbouring nations of Indians in subjection. They grew rich by bartering the produce of French manufactures for the peltry of the Indians, and carrying on an advantageous trade with the West Indies. In 1764 the colonists learned that by the terms of a secret treaty between France and Spain, Louisiania, together with New Orleans, had been fully ceded to the latter country.—Enraged at their interests being thus neglected, and at being themselves transferred without their own consent to a foreign power, they refused to submit to their new masters, and were not totally subdued, until 1769.—After this, Louisiania enjoyed a long period of tranquillity. But her value as a territorial possession was not known until the breaking out of the revolutionary war in America, and the subsequent erection of the British Colonies into an independent state. In the midst of that era, so unfortunate to Great British, the Spaniards took advantage of our distractions to deprive us of the two Floridas, which she invaded from Louisiania. Aware of the importance of these fine provinces, both as an acquisition of territory rich in produce, and as tending to strengthen and render compact her possessions in that quarter, the war, and at the time of the general peace of 1783, prevailed on England to cede in perpetuity, a country, the true value of which seems then to have been entirely overlooked by the English Government. This state of things remained until the commencement of the French revolution; which by subverting all that was established by the wisdom of ages, and introducing an insatiable desire of innovation and conquest, gave a total change to the face of affairs in the civilized world. The early revolutionary campaigns, and the subsequent victories of the French armies in Italy, had terminated in the fatal peace of Luneville, by the stipulations of which, France not only gained an immense accession of territory, but secured such an ascendancy over her rival States, as removed all dread of her interference, and allowed her to give full scope to farther schemes of aggrandisement. Spain which had at first cordially joined the league against France, and exerted all her strength in attempting to resist the progress of the Revolution, had grown wise by manifold defeats, and finding herself no longer able to cope with her adversary, had in 1795 submitted to conditions, which while they left her the name of an independent State, in fact rendered her wholly subservient to the will of France. The councils of the latter country were now entirely governed by a man, whose gigantic schemes of conquest were alone bounded by the limits of the universe. While, by the possession of Egypt, he took the first step towards expelling us from the East, he extended his views to the West, where his eager eye soon saw, that Louisiania was an acquisition of the greatest importance, whether viewed as a point from which he might proceed to subdue the rich provinces of New Spain, or as a grand military position, whence he might undertake the invasion of Canada, or threaten the United States, should their Government at any time presume to shew symptoms of uneasiness under his yoke. Accordingly by the treaty of St. Ildefonso of October 1800, the terms of which were confirmed, and entered by that of Madrid of March 1801, Louisiania was given up to France. The consequences of this cession, whether as acting Northward, by its effects upon the United States, or Southward as opening a direct passage into the Spanish settlements in America, were immediately perceived by many English Statesmen; and [illegible] detailed by Mr. Windham, in his eloquent and celebrated speech delivered on the subject of the peace of Amiens, before the House of Commons in November 1801. It may be said indeed, that the lapse of time, has proved that France in seeking to establish herself in that central position, was not actuated by motives of aggrandisement; and the assertion is in some measure supported, by her having by the treaty of April 1803, readily yielded up her newly acquired possession to the United States, in consideration of the paltry remuneration of 60,000 livres. But in our opinion this objection is more specious that true; for it will be readily acknowledged by every one who has watched the course of American politicks during the last ten years, that her Government has been a mere agent in the furtherance of Bonaparte's schemes, and that she was in all probability bribed to follow this line of conduct by the offer of Louisiania, and permission to take the Floridas from Spain. If this reasoning be true, it will follow that America acknowledging the superiority; and conforming herself to the wishes of France, was a mere *locum tenens* [illegible] possession conferred on her by Bonaparte solely on the condition of its being immediately restored to France, as soon as it suited her convenience to turn her attention to that quarter. It is true that by the recent stupendous events, and the consequent dismemberment of the revolutionary Government, all fear of conquest on the part of France in the new hemisphere is for a time removed. The Americans are equally affected by these changes, and are undoubtedly at present much less likely to give us alarm, than when supported by all the influence of Bonaparte. But still the restoration of Louisiania to the Spanish Monarchy must be viewed as expedient on more than one account. It is just that the iniquity of America in forsaking the cause of freedom and of mankind, should be visited on her head, and that she should be obliged to refund her ill-gotten gains. Moreover, the re-establishment of the power of Spain in her ancient territory is highly advisable, both that she may have a sufficient barrier for the protection of her possessions to the Southward, and be in a condition to act as a counterpoise to America, which if perfectly safe on that quarter, might proceed in security to accomplish her darling object, the subjection of Canada. Succeeding in this object, she might in process of time, when her strength became matured, turn her arms to the South, and purchase which she was lately a subordinate instrument in the hands of France.

[*Calcutta Gazette 29th September.*

Dr. Middleton, the Bishop of Asia, is not, as was stated, a passenger on any one of the ships now expected. He had taken his passage on the Warren Hastings, which was one of the ships of the fleet expected to leave England on the 22d of May.

From the India Gazette,

3. OCTOBER.

The following notices of the state of the markets for different articles of East India produce, taken from the Price Current Dated (3d of May) may be acceptable.

"COTTON.—There has been much briskness in the Cotton market, the prices rapidly improving; the chief cause is the immediate prospect of an export to France, as Cotton, by the late decrees, will be admitted almost free of expence; this circumstance, added to the number of purchasers on speculation, on account of the late low prices of Cotton, has caused during the last week a brisk demand, and the business done extensive, estimated above 7000 packages; early, in the week many purchasers; Pernams 2s. 8d. Maranhams and Bahias 2s. 6d.; at these prices and 1d. per lb. advance, about 800 packages went off on the news from France transpiring, the market became more animated, and as the prices gradually kept improving, we give the particulars to shew clearly the effect on the market.

"Wednesday's and Thursday's [illegible] a few Pernams still offering at 2s. 10d. [illegible] 9d. Maranhams at 2s. 8d.; about 1200 packages of these qualities sold; 70 middling Surinams 2s. 7d., 758 Laguira 2s. a 2s. [illegible]d., 30 Surats 19½d. a 21d., small parcel St. [illegible] cent's 2s. 3½d.

"Friday's sale estimated about 3000 packages. The sale of Bengals at the India House attracted little notice, the prices about 3d. per lb. lower than the one preceeding; the particulars, 1100 Pernams 2s. 10½d., 2s. 11d., 2s. 11¼d., and 120 bags 3s.; 700 Maranhams 2s. 9d., 170 at 2s. 10d.; small parcel Sea Islands 3s. a 3s. 3½d. and 3s. 4½d ordinary Ma-

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on 08 April, 2017

hams 2s. 2¾d., fine 2s. 8¼d. a 2s. 9d. 119 Orleans middling 2s. 5¼d. a 2s. 5⅝d., 44 ordinary Boweds 2s. 2d. a 2s. 3⅛d., 489 Bengals good 16¾ a 17⅞d.; 332 common 15¼ a 15⅝d.; small parcel after the sale at ¼d. per lb. advance.

"Saturday's, 360 Pernams at 2s. 11½d. and 3s. 670 Maranhams and Bahias 2s. 10d.; 160 Bengals at 1d. per lb. advance on the sale, say at 16¾d. a 17½d.; considerable business doing the beginning of this week, Pernams not under 3s. Maranhams and Bahias at 2s. 10d.

"LIVERPOOL, APRIL 30.—In the early part of this week the demand for Cottons began to improve; the sales on Monday & Tuesday were chiefly in Brazils, say Maranhams at 2s. 4½d. a 2s. 5d.; and Pernams at 2s. 6¼d. a 2s. 7½d.; 256 bales of Orleans were sold at 2s. 2d. (the quality was but middling,) and a few Bowedsat 2s. 4d a 2s. 5¼d. On Wednesday morning the market opened very lively; Pernams obtained 2s. 7¼d. a 2s. 8d.; Maranhams 2s. 7d., and the sales in all sorts of Brazil Cottons were considerable; the demand continued on an extensive scale on Thursday, at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb. on the preceeding day. Yesterday a further advance took place of fully 1d. per lb. on Maranhams and 1d. to 2d. per lb. on Pernams; and above 1000 bags were sold at 2s. 8¾d. a 2s. 9d. for Maranhams, and 2s. 10¾d. a 2s. 11d. for Pernams; also 319 bags of Bowedsat 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d., and a few at 2s. 6d. per lb. The advance on Brazils in the course of the week has been in the whole about 2d. lb. and is principally to be attributed to the expectation of an export demand for France, and the small stocks in the hands of the dealers and spinners. Other descriptions of Cotton have improved from 1½d. to 2d. per lb. with the exception of East Indias, which are remarkably dull, especially Surats. The total sales of the week are upwards of 8,000 bags of all descriptions of Cotton, but the great bulk has been in Brazils, and about one fourth to one-third part we compute to have been taken by speculators.

"SILK.—The quotations of India Silk are nominal on account of the sale continuing at the East India House; Italian Silks are a shade lower.

"SUGAR.—The interest excited by the applications to Government respecting the bounty on Refined Sugars no longer exists; it will be for the next quarter withdrawn, the drawbacks and duties continuing the same as at present for raw and clayed Sugars; before the expiration of the time specified, it is probable Britain will come under the scrutiny of ministers, and perhaps under the discussion of Parliament, as little doubt can be entertained that a Commercial Treaty will take place with the principal powers of Europe; under this consideration, the withdrawing of the bounty may be put upon the principle, that from the low stock of Sugar in this country, it is not of so much consequence to promote exportation; and that no Sugar can reach Europe from restored colonies within the three months specified; yet, as a principle to continue it, it is very evident, that it would throw a great proportion of trade into other channels, when from the loss of bounty, &c. the refined or raw Sugar of British Colonies could not bear a competition in foreign markets, on account of the heavy duties. The late French decree as to duties is of much interest; but it applies only to articles of colonial or of foreign import, which cannot be furnished from any country at present but Britain, and does not in the least bear upon the question of commercial intercourse, as to manufactures, &c.—The present duties in Russia also occasion a considerable lessening of exports from this country. It might have been expected that the altered duties in France would have made some alteration in the market; it has not, however, produced any briskness in the request. There was little or no business doing last week; the prices could not be stated at any alteration; some few holders of Muscovades on speculation were inclined to get quit of an article which has remained so long without a demand; where sales were thus forced, the prices might be stated 2s. lower, but no depression was generally submitted to; the bounty on refined being done away, has added to the previous heavy sale of Muscovades.

"This forenoon the market remained equally heavy; small parcel browns sold at 112s. and were purchasers at market, Sugars might be bought considerably below the late currency, yet no depression has yet been generally submitted to; one board only offered at any considerable reduction this morning. The delivery last week about 1300 casks.

"The refined market continues to decline; the prices may be stated at an irregular reduction of 5s. a 10s., as the export will now be greatly diminished, and also from the late very unsettled state of the market, the high prices, &c., several of the refiners begin to do business on a more confined scale; it is mentioned, that the Stocks of refined Sugars may be computed at nearly 20,000 hhds.; the quantity of Molasses warehoused is considerable; but from the reason we have mentioned the supplies may be expected more limited, and the consumption not greatly affected.

"There was little business doing in foreign Sugars last week, although now more favorably placed for export. At a public Sale last week of 265 hhds. 95 tierces, 68 barrels Clayed, and 25 hhds. Muscovades; there was, we believe, no proportion sold, nor scarcely any offers; they were taken in much about the present currency, or rather a shade higher, but there was not the least appearance of a revival in the demand, the prices could therefore only be stated nominally the same.

"The 10 chests Havannah, in the public sale this forenoon, (washed) was withdrawn at 95s. No alteration can be stated in Brazil or Havannah Sugars.

"COFFEE.—Little business has been effected in Coffee; the alteration of duties in France created considerable interest, yet little effect was produced. Only one small public sale took place last week, consisting of 108 casks Plantation Coffee; the prices were very irregular, and cannot be given as a criterion of the market; ordinary Dutch went at 95s. good and fine ord. 107s. a 114s. 6d., middling 115s. 6d. and 116s. The business done by private contract was very limited, and no purchasers but at a decline of 3s. and 4s., which decline was submitted to only we believe for prompt payment: the quantity in London estimated to 25,000 tons. At the sale at the India House last week, 1182 bags prize, good yellow Java 150s. a 153s.; Bourbon middling (green) 134s. fine ordinary 129s. a 131s. and 127s. a 128s.

"The Sale this day, by Messrs. F. Coles and Williams, consisted of St. Domingo and Jamaica Coffee, rather extensive parcels ordinary to good ordinary Jamaica, sold 99s. a 100s. which was 3s. a 4s. under any previous sale.—The Coffee, though newly landed, was however muffy. St. Domingo, 14 casks, 676 bags, all taken out without offers at 112s. In the present dull state of the market, Coffee might be purchased lower than the late currency, and a shade under our present quotations.

"RICE.—At the India House, 28,000 bags in privilege brought to sale last week, only about 2000 bags sold, of which about one half damaged, 15s. a 16s.; about 1000 bags sold at 22s. 6d. a 26s., the remainder bought off-red. At a public sale of Carolina, 114 barrels old, bought in at 50s.; there is no demand for Brazil Rice, the price of late, entirely nominal.

"SPICES continue to decline; Pepper may be quoted at 17d.; Pimento about 16d.; Nutmegs lower."

A consignment of 550 Bags of Pepper imported on the Mornington, was declared for sale at the India-house on the 10th May.

By an arrival from Rangoon, letters were yesterday received from that place, dated in the beginning of September, one of which conveys the following melancholy information.

"RANGOON; *Sept.* 10, 1814.

"I am sorry to be the relator of bad "news.—Mr. F. Carey having, at his own "request, obtained an order from his Burman "Majesty, for his proceeding up to Ava, he "set out accordingly about twenty days ago, "accompanied by his wife and family, in the "vessel formerly a Company's Cruizer, which "he purchased last year in Calcutta. They "had got as far as a town; the name of which "I do not recollect, but which is situated a "little below Padoung, when, by some misfortune or mismanagement, the vessel upset "and immediately sunk. Unhappily, the "boat which belonged to her happened at "this time to be on shore for necessaries, and "the Burmah boats attached were at a great "distance ahead, so that before any assistance "could be rendered, Mrs. Carey and two "Children, the Gunner, four female servants "and two lascars perished. The rest, by the "aid of hen-coops, oars, spars, &c. were enabled to reach the nearest shore. Mr. Carey himself had taken his eldest child in "his arms, but finding his strength exhausted, relinquished him to a lascar, who bore "him up as long as he was able, but was "also obliged at length to let him go, to "save his own life.—On Mr. Carey's reaching the shore, the Governor of the place "supplied him with every necessary; and "gave him a thousand ticals and a boat to "convey him to Ava, to which place he has "proceeded."

The Alice of this port, and three or four other Bengal vessels were taking in cargo at Rangoon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIRROR.

MR. EDITOR,

Being the other evening in a party, where a conversation occurred on the subject of proceeding to England by the way of Suez, I was surprised to hear the length of the passage from India to that place, estimated at five months, and as many of your correspondents may be desirous of proceeding by that route which is unquestionably not only less expensive, but much more expeditious and interesting, than the old beaten track round the Cape of Good Hope, offering at best but a wide expanse of Ocean, and often attended with all the disappointments and inconveniences of a tedious, irksome voyage—I beg to offer a few remarks on the passage by the way of the Red Sea.

During peace, a regular communication can easily be kept open, and on the breaking out of a war, the happiest results might arise by such mode of communication. The expences from London to Messina may be calculated with considerable accuracy, it only remains to determine the expences from Messina to India, which would certainly be but trifling, were that route frequently adopted, and encouragement given for small vessels proceeding to Suez from India.

The proper season to proceed from India for Suez, is from the middle of October to the end of January, so as to reach Mocho before the end of February, as the northerly winds which blow down the Red Sea commence in March; but a fast sailing vessel, well found and well manned, ought to beat up at any season.

At the favorable season, I would estimate the passage from India to Suez at two months, and from Suez to London at from 35 to 40 days.*

From London to India the passage is much more expeditious,† leaving London from the 1st of March to the 1st of August, under favorable circumstances, proceeding by Hamburg, through Germany, Saxony, Franconia, Bavaria, across the Alps, through Italy, to Messina, and from thence by water to Alexandria and Cairo, a traveller might arrive at Suez in 30 or 35 days, travelling expeditiously; and if a vessel was found at Suez about to proceed to India during those months, the passage might be estimated at about thirty or thirty-five days more, in all considerably within two months and a half, which is far more expeditious than by the way of Bassorah, by which route dispatches are seldom or never received under three and a half months, and often much longer.

The most favorable season for India, is April, May, June, July, and August, when the passage may never be expected to exceed thirty days, and will often be performed in less. If proceeding to Calcutta, much time would be saved by proceeding direct, as a vessel would arrive there almost as soon as she could at Bombay from Suez, at that season.‡

To those desirous of making researches in Sacred History, on the Coasts of the Red Sea, Mount Sinai, Mount Horeb, and Moses's Wells, &c. afford abundant subjects for contemplation, and cannot fail to excite the most lively interest in the breast of every Christian.

To a lover of Science, Egypt affords an extensive field for research, while Greece and Italy exhibit an instructive and interesting picture of the instability of human greatness.

The salubrious climate of Italy and of the South of France, presents an agreeable change to those whose constitutions have suffered from tropical climates.

It is hardly necessary to remind the traveller, that the less baggage he travels with, the better; and it is certainly advisable to avoid all ostentation and appearance of wealth which might awaken the avarice of the Arabs, or at least, create considerable importunity and trouble.

Mildness, evenness of temper, and condescension are necessary in dealing with the Arabs; and the abstaining from extreme levity, will be attended with favorable effects.

As the Arabs consider all Europeans in some degree acquainted with the use of medicines, a small chest of medicine will be useful, and afford you many opportunities of performing acts of kindness, and of producing favorable impressions.

The navigation of the Red Sea was formerly deemed highly dangerous; but there are, at present, good charts to be procured of that part of it, through which vessels pass to Suez; and if encouragement were afforded to this navigation, it would not only tend much to promote private convenience, but by the increased expedition in conveying dispatches, might contribute, on many occasions, much to the advantage of Government.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The new ship *Lady Nugent* Captain Daniel Robertson, will be despatched for England in the early part of the ensuing week, touching at Penang, to complete her cargo.

The *Cornwallis*, Captain Webster, will leave Calcutta, in the course of next week, to complete her lading for England.

We understand, that the H. C. ships *Astell* and *Europe*, are to be despatched on the 10th of December;—those ships are to be moved from Diamond Harbour to Saugor, in the first week of October.

THE MORNING POST, APRIL 30.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of Tuesday, received yesterday morning, says "Yesterday morning the Hon. F. Cavendish was lodged in Newgate, charged with having produced to B. Ponsonby, Esq. of the Transfer-office, in the Bank of Ireland, a forged power of attorney, purporting to be signed by the Hon. G. C. and T. U. Esq. for 1200*l.* 5 per cent. stock, on the 5th of October; and, on the 5th of November following, transferred, by a like forged power, a further sum of 1800*l.* with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland."

LEX TALIONIS.

LATE STOCK-JOBBING IMPOSITION.

'Tis said, the lawyers cannot hit
Upon a punishment that's fit
For this offence. What blocks?
Some talk of flogging, some of fine,
While some to pillory incline,
But none have nam'd—*the Stocks*.

P. Q.

MADRAS COURIER.

OCTOBER 11th 1814.

The weather at Madras, has undergone a considerable change during the last ten days. The cloudy and threatening appearance of the atmosphere has entirely blown off, and the last week has been delightfully serene and agreeable, though rather warmer than might be expected, after the great quantity of rain that has fallen. The wind has blown principally from the Westward, and as yet, there are no appearances indicating the setting in of the Monsoon.

National Debt.—A Certificate and Declaration of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, of the amount of Capital Stock purchased by and transferred to them, on account of the Public Funded Debt of Great Britain; up to the 21st December, 1813, has just been published, by order of the House of Commons. From this document it appears, that

	Capital Stock. £ s. d.	Interest, or yearly dividend thereon. £ s. d.
Total amount purchased or transferred on account of Great Britain, up to 21st December, 1813, inclusive	258,406,466 15 6	7,833,038 0 9½
Total amount of the Public Fund Debt of Great Britain, in perpetual redeemable annuities existing at the 5th January, 1786	258,231,248 5 2¾	7,831,837 6 3¾
Excess redeemed	£ 20,178,218 10 3¾	1,250 13 9¾

The total amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 5th day of January last, is, according to the official account presented to the House of Commons, 47,516, 800*l.*

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* Colonel Taylor, who has written much on this subject, gives the following estimate of the time necessary to perform the journey, proving the advantage in point of expedition of the route by Suez.

Route by Suez, in the favourable season.

Bombay to Suez,	34 days,	0 hours.
Suez to Cairo,	1 ——,	12 ——.
Down the Nile to Rosetta,	1 ——,	12 ——.
Rosetta to Alexandria, by land,	0 ——,	8 ——.
Alexandria to Messina,	14 ——,	0 ——.
Messina to London,	16 ——,	0 ——.
Total number of days from Bombay to London,	67 ——,	8 ——.

By Bussorah, in the favourable season.

Bombay to Bussorah,	40 ——,	0 ——.
Bussorah to Aleppo,	18 ——,	0 ——.
Aleppo to Constantinople,	14 ——,	0 ——.
Constantinople to Venice,	20 ——,	0 ——.
Venice to London,	11 ——,	0 ——.
Total number of days,	161 ——,	0 ——.
Shorter by Suez,	33 ——,	16 ——.

In the route by Bussorah to London *via* Messina, the time required is 94 days; the advantage by Suez being 24 days and 16 hours. In Colonel Taylor's travels from England to India, there is an estimate of the expence; the lowest scale is £80, for a single traveller—and the highest about £1200, for a party of four.

† The transmission of Intelligence from London to Calcutta, by the way of Suez, has at times been much quicker;—at the breaking out of the war with France in 1778, the news was conveyed to Calcutta in sixty-three days; on another occasion a dispatch reached Madras in fifty-nine days.

‡ Twenty-two days is the quickest passage known from Calcutta to Bombay, in the N. E. Monsoon.

Mysterious Elopement.—Some time since the daughter of Mr. B. of Camberwell, a young lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments, disappeared from her father's house, and no traces of her could be discovered. Her parents were overwhelmed with distress, which, however, was in some measure alleviated by their receiving a letter the day after her flight, assuring them that she was well and in safety; and that they might rest satisfied they would hear from her again. What added to the mystery was, that the young lady had taken no cloaths with her, having left those even which she wore on the day previous to her elopement. Thus things remained for near three months, no trace of the fugitive being discovered till Friday night last, when the following curious circumstance led to the discovery of her retreat:—A friend of Mr. B.'s being at the Theatre on the evening in question, his attention was attracted by the appearance of two Gentlemen, who were in the adjoining box to him, one of whom he was persuaded he had before seen, but could not recollect when or where. He, at length, from some circumstance, was induced to suspect that the supposed Gentleman was a female, and he then recollected that the resemblance which had struck him was a resemblance to his friend's lost daughter Mr. B. After the Oratorio was over he watched them home, and saw them enter a house in Lamb's Conduit-street. He imparted his suspicions on Saturday morning to Mr. B. who, anxious to satisfy his hopes and fears, immediately procured an officer to prevent opposition, and accompanied his friend to the house in Lamb's Conduit-street, where he discovered his long-lost child. A satisfactory explanation immediately took place, from which it appeared that the Lady was married to the Gentleman who accompanied her to the Theatre on the preceding Friday, and who was the son of a most respectable Clergyman residing in the country. Wishing to conceal his marriage from his father he had prevailed on Miss B. to elope with him and to continue to wear male attire, and at the house where they lodged they passed as cousins. Immediate information of the circumstance was forwarded to the father of the Gentleman, and affairs are in a train of amicable adjustment.

A mare, the property of Mr. Shipley, of Grosvenor-street, was backed to go 50 miles in five hours, a month since. The animal started yesterday on the Huntingdon-road, and did 14 miles in the first hour, 13 12 in 57 minutes. Time was backed at 6 and 7 to 4. The mare, which is six years old, was sold on the ground for 150l. She was rode by two boys, who relieved each other.

Pilot, April 7.

Madras Intelligence.

OCTOBER 15,

On Monday last, a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, was held at the Court House in Fort St. George, before the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten.

Pemen, a Native, was found guilty of feloniously stealing different Articles, the property of Peter Puget, Esq.—and a private of the 84th Regiment, indicted for a Rape, was acquitted.

The Court has adjourned until the 20th instant, to give time for the arrival of the Witnesses on a trial for Theft.

By the Mauritius Papers we learn that His Majesty's 72d Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Morkton, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on the 28th of June.

TRAVELLING TO PARIS.

A Cabriolet, which will accommodate two persons, is at present procured at Calais for 100 francs. This carriage is a kind of clumsy gig, with plenty of room, covered at top irremoveably, a small window at each side, and the front open. As much of the comfort of the journey to Paris depends on this vehicle being weather proof, the selection of a good cabriolet is an object deserving of the closest attention. Such as Calais furnishes are to be obtained at the above price. Voitures for three persons (a sort of awkward hackney coach) are 120 or 130 francs; they are drawn by three horses, and of course add to the expence of travelling "30 sous per poste."

In France you cannot have a chaise or conveyance of any kind, from stage to stage, but must hire a carriage for your whole journey, and take horses from post to post. At every stage there is but one place to change horses, which is not at all connected with an inn; thither you are driven, and in a few minutes your cattle are removed and others yoked, without your alighting, unless you think proper. The cabriolet, on arriving at Paris, is sent to the Remise, and stands at the command of the hirer for 15 days; so that, if desired, he might go back in it to Calais without encountering any new expence. If he does not choose to preserve his claim upon it, it remains at the Remise till some person journeying in that direction chooses to engage it.

ROYAL HOAX.

A few days since a very elegant note, signed, as it appeared, by Colonel D'Arbrow, and dated Windsor, was received by the Committee for promoting subscriptions for the German Sufferers, and afforded the Gentlemen all mingled extraordinary delight: it professed to present the thanks of her Majesty the Queen to the Committee, for their unwearied exertions in behalf of her distressed country-people, in whose miseries she took a tender and anxious interest, and begged the Committee to accept of a subjoined order on her Majesty's Banker, for the sum of Two Thousand Guineas. When the rapture produced by this communication had in some degree subsided, it was resolved that the circumstance should be announced in the Public Papers, with suitable respect and eclat. One Gentleman, however, happened to be involuntarily conscious of a wish, that before they proceeded to publication evidence might be obtained of the validity of the note: he expressed his feelings, but they were unanimously scouted; he determined, however, that investigation should take place, before further notoriety was given to the Royal munificence. Application was then made at the Bankers: nothing was known of the order or the cash in that direction, and on subsequent application to one of the Royal Family the whole was discovered to be an impudent hoax.

At the Town-Hall of Sandwich, on Friday week, Major Wm. Gordon, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, was tried for the murder of Gregory, a private in the same regiment. The facts are already known. The principle testimony against the Major was the bugleman of the Rutland Militia, who swore, that when the man was wounded, the Major thrust out his arm with considerable violence to give a blow; but this was not unintentional, excepting in a very slight degree." Major Gordon received a most excellent character from Gen. Crawford, Lord George Beresford, the Hon. Mr. Cocks; and many other Gentlemen, for humanity, temperance, and forbearance. The Jury acquitted him of murder, but brought in a verdict of "manslaughter," they being of opinion that the Major had used the sword incautiously. The Court fined him 50l. which was immediately paid, and the prisoner was liberated.

At the late Derby Assizes, an action was brought by Miss Soare, of Derby, against —— Grant, Esq. now residing in Lincolnshire, for a breach of promise of marriage. After the evidence had been gone through, the Lady obtained a verdict, subject to an award, by which the damages have been assessed at 1350l.!

COLOMBO 28TH SEPTEMBER.

His Excellency the Governor and Party left Matura on the evening of the 25th for the purpose of proceeding to the Elephant Hunt; The Kraal has been erected near Tangalle, and we understand the driving of the Elephants into it, is to take place on the 29th; it is expected a very considerable number will be taken, the Herds that have been surrounded being numerous.

Another Hunt in the Neighbourhood of Negombo, is to take place early in the ensuing Year.

State of the Thermometer at the Colombo Library.

1814 Sept.	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8. P. M
21	80	81	82	81
22	80½	81	82	78
23	80	81	81½	80
24	79	81½	82	80
25	79½	82	81	80
26	79	81½	82	72
27	79½	81	81½	80

AMERICA.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

AMHERST RESOLUTIONS.—At a legal town meeting held at Amherst, on the 3d day of Jan. 1814, to see whether the town, in the present alarming state of our public concerns, would take any measures to redress the wrongs which we suffer, and ward off the great evils which impend over us, under the present system of embargo, taxation, and oppression of the General Government, Noah Webster, Esq. was chosen Moderator and the following Resolutions and Votes passed; viz.

Resolved, as the sense of this Meeting, That the political affairs of this country have arrived at an alarming crisis, which not only justifies, but demands a full and decided expression of the sentiments of the people, and particularly in the Northern States.

Resolved, That the people of this common wealth, in acceding to the constitution of the United States, expected, as they had a right to expect, and to claim from the General Government, that they should enjoy the benefits which are declared to be the objects of the Federal Compact, viz. "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Unfortunately the measures of the General Government, for a number of years past, have, in our apprehension, tended to counteract and defeat every one of the above stated objects. Instead of confirming the Union, they have alienated the affections of the people, the strongest bond of Union between the several States, and have introduced enmity, jealousy, and discord among the citizens. Instead of justice, the people have witnessed the foulest partialities in dispensing favours, and the emoluments of the Government—in sacrificing commerce to the views of the dominant party, and attempting to foster one branch of business at the expence of others; and in multiplied acts of oppression committed by the military power. If our domestic tranquillity has not been interrupted by insurrections, yet the party spirit which has been nourished has planted the seeds of animosity and discord, impaired private confidence and social harmony, and corrupted the elections to an alarming degree, thus gradually undermining the foundation of our Governments.

[illegible] and providing for the common defence, the commerce of the country has been nearly annihilated by embargoes, and other restrictive measures, intended ostensively to operate coercively on Great Britain, on whose political system they have not the smallest effect; while they impoverish our own country; and exhaust its resources: convert a fair commerce into the low business of smuggling, unhinging private credit and public morals. Instead of public peace, we have been rashly and wantonly plunged into a war, the greatest calamity that can befal a nation. Even had justice, or the honour of our nation, demanded a resort to this last alternative, the folly of beginning war without a full treasury, and ample preparations, is perhaps without a parallel in the history of weak Governments. To restrain commerce and dry up the sources of public revenue; to suffer our fortifications to decay; and, above all, to neglect provisions for a naval force, the natural defence of the country against a foreign enemy, and then to declare war, are facts which manifest a degree of rashness, or of folly, well calculated to destroy all public confidence in the dominant powers of the country. Nor does the manner of conducting the war evince more ability or wisdom; while the attempts to convert the militia into a permanent army, and to employ them for the invasion of a foreign territory, while the defence of the several States has been wholly neglected, or partially provided for, manifest a disposition to violate the spirit and the letter of the Constitution, in its most important article.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting. That the alledged reasons for declaring War, were at no time, sufficient to justify a measure which is necessarily attended with immense evils, public and private—But since the repeal of the British Orders in Council, and the repeated offers of the British Government to settle the question of impressment upon fair and equitable principles, we consider the continuance of the war as destitute not only of right, but even of pretext. Under this persuasion, we consider it as a sacred duty to ourselves and our country to with-hold, as far as legally practicable, all supplies for maintaining the war. All that the Government can expect from men who conscientiously believe the war to be as unjust as it is calamitous, is, that we shall not resist its Officers in taking from us our hard-earned property.

Resolved, That the principles adopted by the administration in regard to the protection of foreigners, who may enter into the American service, and the retaliatory steps taken are alarming to all nations, and revolting to humanity. Whether men have a natural right to expatriate themselves or not, is a question which we deem it not necessary to have decided; but so long as foreign nations maintain the principle that their native subjects cannot discharge themselves of their allegiance, and that they are not absolved from their duties to their own Government or Prince by naturalization in a foreign country, it is the sacred duty of our Government to respect the principle. Our Government, has no right to interfere with this established principle of foreign nations, any more than with any other municipal law or regulation. To attempt to counteract it, and to compel foreign nations, to yield the right of demanding the services of their native subjects, & of punishing them for fighting against their native country fathers and their brethren, is an unwarratable attack upon the independence of nations, and the sacred right of self government incident to every sovreignty.

Nor is the principle adopted by our Administration less alarming, as it regards our own country and its independence, as it would require, to be consistent, that our own Government should abandon the right to the services of our own seamen and citizens, even in time of war; and would take from it the right to punish our own native citizens, who might traitorously enter into the armies and navies of our enemies, and fight against the country that gave him birth.

Resolved, That the system of measures adopted and pertinaciously pursued by the General Government for a number of years past, in opposition to the best interests of the Commercial States, an expensive and sanguinary war, to obtain what is evidently not attainable—a war begun in rashness, folly, or wickedness; conducted with weakness, and with enormous expenditure of money, an oppressive load of taxes laid at the very moment that the country is stripped of the means of paying them—these and other evils, too numerous to be recited, far outweigh all the benefits derived to these States from the Union. Hitherto we have borne the public evils with some degree of patience, in expectation that madness and folly would have an end. We would still bear these & greater evils, could we believe that our rights, liberties, and independence demanded the sacrifice; but the more we observe the temper and disposition of the dominant party, the more fully are we persuaded that all our hopes are vain: Nor can we persuade ourselves, that, even if this war were terminated, the contending interests and opinions of the different sections of the United States would not deprive the Commercial States of the blessings which the Union was intended to secure. But whatever may be the fate of the Union, to the laws of which we have been and shall continue to be faithful, while it exists, we hold it a solemn duty we owe to ourselves and to our country, to discountenance this iniquitous, unnatural, and destructive war.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the town in the General Court, are desired to use their influence to induce that Honourable Body to take the most vigorous and decisive measures, compatible with the Constitution, to put an end to this hopeless war, and to restore to us the blessings of peace. What measures it will be proper to take, we pretend not to prescribe; but whatever measures they shall think it expedient to adopt either separately or in conjunction with the neighbouring States, they may rely upon our faithful support.

Voted, That the following Resolutions be attested by the Town Clerk, and caused to be published in the Hampshire Gazette.

(Attest) SAMUEL F. DICKENSON,
Town Clerk.

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Bake House Lane.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES, OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814.

SICILY.

Articles established in Parliament, and presented to the Sovereign for his Royal Sanction.

Art. 1. The Religion shall be the Catholic, Apostolical Roman, alone, to the entire exclusion of every other; the King shall profess the same, and whoever he shall profess any other, he shall be *ipso facto* deposed from the throne.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 2. The Legislative power shall reside exclusively in the Parliament. The laws to be in force after being sanctioned by his Majesty. All taxes, &c. imposed, of whatever nature, to be fixed by the Parliament alone; and also to be sanctioned by his Majesty. The form to be *veto* or *placet*, the King having it in his power to admit or reject, them without qualification.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 3. The Executive Power shall reside in the person of the King.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 4. The Judiciary Power shall be distinct, but independent of the Executive and Legislative Powers, and to be administered by a body of Judges and Magistrates. These to be tried, punished, and deprived of their situations, by sentence of the House of Peers, after having gone through the House of Commons, as set forth by the Constitution of Great Britain, and which shall be explained at length in the Article of Magistracy.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 5. The person of the King shall be always sacred and inviolable.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 6. The King's Ministers, and other persons in the employ of Government, shall be subject to the examination and controul of the Parliament; and to be by the same accused, tried, and condemned, should they be found to have offended against the Constitution, and the observance of the laws, or to be guilty of any other high crimes, in the exercise of their functions.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 7. The Parliament shall be composed of two Houses, the one to be called the Commons or Representatives of the People, as well freeholders as vassals, on the conditions and forms to be hereafter established by Parliament, in its subsequent acts upon this article; the other to be called the Peers, the same to be composed of all those ecclesiastics and their successors, and of all those Barons and their successors, and the present possessors of estates, who now have the right to sit and vote in the ecclesiastical and military branches, as well as of others who may be hereafter elected by his Majesty, agreeably to the limitations and conditions to be fixed by Parliament in the article of detail upon this point.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 8. The Barons shall have, as Peers, individually one vote only, relinquishing the multiplicity of votes relative to the number of their population. The Chancellor of the kingdom to present an account of the actual Barons and Ecclesiarics, to be inserted in the Acts of Parliament.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 9. The King shall enjoy the prerogative of convoking, proroguing, or dissolving the Parliament, agreeably to the forms and institutions which may be hereafter established. His Majesty, however, to be bound to convoke it every year.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 10. The nation, having to fix the subsidies necessary to the State, will consider it as a positive duty to fix for the Civil List, such sums as are necessary to the splendour, independence, and maintenance of its august Sovereign and Royal Family, to the most generous extent that the actual state of the finances of the kingdom will permit—in consequence of which arrangement, the nation shall take upon itself the management and administration of the national funds, including all those which have hitherto been considered as fiscal duties, and land revenues, which shall be paid over to the Minister of Finances, for the purposes established by Parliament. As to the persons, system, and means, by which such funds are to be collected and disposed of, they remain to be fixed in the detail of this article.—*Vetat Regia Majestas.*

Art. 11. No Sicilian subject shall be arrested, banished, or otherwise punished, or disturbed in the enjoyment of his rights or property, unless in conformity to the new Code of Laws, to be hereafter established by this Parliament, and by means of orders and sentences of the ordinary Magistrates, in those forms, and with those precautions for public security, which shall be hereafter appointed by Parliament. The Peers to enjoy the same judicial forms which they enjoy in England, as will be subsequently detailed.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 12. With that disinterestedness which the military branch has always shewn, it has voted and concluded, and the Parliament has established, that the Feudal System shall be abolished, and all the lands shall be modified in Sicily as *allodial* or free estates; preserving however, the order of succession in the respective families, which is actually enjoyed. The jurisdiction of the Barons shall likewise cease, and therefore the Barons shall be exempted from all the burdens to which they have hitherto been subjected by such feudal rights. There shall also be abolished, the Investitures, Reliefs, (*Relivi*), Fines to the Crown (*devolutionical Fisco*), and every other burden whatever inherent in the feudal system, every family, however, preserving its titles and honours.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 13. It likewise agrees to establish that the rights called *Aurici* (being privileges and exemptions from fines), shall be abolished as soon as the community in general, or the individual, subject to them, shall indemnify the actual proprietors; calculating the capital either at twenty years' purchase of the produce of the tax existing at the period of liquidation; or in default of that, estimating the same by the books of the respective *Segrezia*; it being understood, however, that the possessors of lands of whatever nature, shall retain the same power and the same rights as before, so far as regards the exacting of debts or rents, and this in the same manner and form as they have hitherto enjoyed them. (His Majesty reserves to himself to give his Royal sanction to the above article, when he shall have received the necessary information respecting it.)

Art. 14. The Military Branch agrees, also, to the suggestion of the Commons, that every proposal relative to the subsidies shall proceed exclusively from, and be concluded in, the House of Commons, and from thence pass to that of the Peers, where it shall only be either assented to or rejected, without the least alteration. It is farther determined, that all proposals respecting articles of legislation, or any other subject whatsoever, may be moved in either House indifferently, leaving to the other the power of rejection.—*Placet Regis Majestati.*

Art. 15. As to the other principles and arrangements of the aforesaid British Constitution, the Parliament will hereafter declare those that are to be admitted, those to be rejected, and those to be modified, according to the difference of the circumstances of the two nations. It therefore declares, that it will willingly receive any projects which its members may make for the convenient application of the British Constitution to the Kingdom of Sicily, in order to select what may be judged most suitable to the glory of his Majesty, and to the happiness of the Sicilian people. (His Majesty, whenever such articles shall be presented, will determine on those which may merit his Royal sanction.)

On the Art of Memory.

Memory is to the old man what anticipation is to the young; it places him where he would be, and feasts his imagination on nature's best gifts; it imparts to the withered countenance a glow of animation; it directs the mind as sight directs the body. If there be no memory there is no judgment; the absence of memory is idiotism. But memory is not characteristic of man, brutes possess and enjoy the faculty. A dog set at liberty seeks his master: it therefore must remember him. A flock of rooks are guarded by a centinel; they must recollect past dangers, and anticipate some in future. Anticipation arises out of memory. But I am not designing to degrade man by thus speaking of animals. The memory of man is connected with his judgment; the memory of brutes with their passions. Memory in man lessens his passions, because his judgment corrects them; but memory in brutes heightens theirs. Animals are trained and domesticated by the connection between memory and passion; a vicious horse throws a timid rider, but carries the person it fears. It would be an easy and pleasant task to trace the difference between the operation in man and in animals, but more important considerations are before us.

The memory of man, like his senses, is capable of improvement, its capacity may be so enlarged as to embrace a multitude of subjects, and to hold the particulars of each at command; indeed the great business of education in our early years is to correct the disposition and improve the memory. Dr. Priestley seems to have been of opinion that the memory may be improved up to the age of 43; after that period, he says, "if we gain one fact we lose the recollection of another." How far it is desirable to pay particular attention to the cultivation of the memory, when the years of childhood are past, is a subject worthy of consideration, but which has not met with proportionate attention. Before the art of writing was invented, a good memory was of inestimably greater importance, and held in higher honour, than at the present day. The persons of the British bards were sacred, because to them were committed the archives of their country, and the depository was their memory; there they stored the history of their nation, and made use of poetry as their system of mnemonics. The Egyptian priests, for the same purpose, made use of hieroglyphics, the art of which they taught the Jews, who practised it in their journey through the wilderness. Some rude nations assist their memories by forming mounds of earth, and heaping together masses of stone; others by cutting notches in trees, or by strings of shells, or the seeds of plans; every age is desirous that its deeds shall not be forgotten, and if the art of writing be unknown memory alone can preserve them. To tear off the hair, to amputate a finger, to lacerate the body are mementos of personal calamities, which die when the event ceases to interest.

As soon as the age of barbarism is past, and the art of writing is made known to a people, their deeds are placed beyond the reach of further error, when the sacredness of the bard, and the expounder of hieroglyphics, ceases. A good memory has however many admirers, and various have been the devices to improve those that are not so. How many of these have been lost after obtaining some patronage, and how many have been recorded as monuments of human wisdom, or of human folly, I am not prepared to say, but it appears to me that the principle of every plan is association. The celebrated Mr. Foote was asked his opinion of a gallery of paintings, consisting entirely of representations of naval battles. "Indeed, Sir," he observed, "they are all very fine, and what is much in their favour they are all alike." It is precisely the same with the systems of mnemonics, one leading principle pervades the whole, the symbols and characters only are different. The dark and mysterious Egyptians made use of uncouth and monstrous figures as records of their actions—the frank and manly Briton, for the same purpose, used harmonious language: the contrast is striking, and the feeling it imparts gratifying. What is true of nations is true also of individuals; each one consults his taste as to the plan he adopts to assist his memory, but still adhering to the common principle of association. The mathematician makes use of figures; with him numbers are expressive of things: a linguist combines letters; no matter what unmeaning word he forms, he compels his memory to retain it, and each letter is expressive of an event: a third, fond of anecdote, throws events into the form of stories, and in this way his memory is aided; another ties a knot in his handkerchief, or puts a slip of paper into his snuff-box. A proof of the prevalence of the science of mnemonics. Indeed we meet with it in every department of life.

In this hasty sketch I have not enquired into the merit of any system, because, for practical and useful purposes, voluntary associations are insufficient; the tie that binds them together is not strong enough, for, in order to recollect a chair, I am desired to call to mind the Tower of Babel; to remember Henry the Eighth, I am desired to call to mind eight bells. But what is to lead my mind in this direction? Can I not recollect a chair as readily as the Tower of Babel? But suppose the art attainable, suppose a person, not naturally of a strong memory, taught to repeat a page of a German book, without knowing the language, by hearing it once read, would such a memory be desirable? I apprehend not—For what is the office of memory, is it not to supply materials for the judgment? Memory then is a mean to an end, it is not a whole in itself; could a person repeat his day book, it would not constitute him a good tradesman. Something more than memory is requisite, and that something is judgment. Here then arises the important question, if the memory be strengthened *as the judgment improved as a consequence of it?* I apprehend not. A child with a memory furnished as Monsieur Von Feinagle's may be supposed to be, could make no use of it, but would be confounded and overwhelmed. Food must be digested and assimilated, and even incorporated, before it strengthens and is useful; it is the same with knowledge. A parrot repeats as accurately as a man, and gains as much by what it says. If the sentiment be not made the man's own, when that is done the words need not be retained. A man at Oxford committed to memory the whole of a Greek lexicon—enviable man, what a prodigy of learning! Alas, he was an idiot—his mind could appropriate nothing. I have occasionally been invited to the company of gentlemen, the bare mention of whose attainments have filled me with shame; desirous of profiting by their knowledge, I have asked them a question, not respecting words, but things—the answer has commonly been, Dr. A. has written an excellent treatise on the subject, and is of such an opinion. Dr B. a man of equal learning, is of an opposite way of thinking; and there is a third class who pursue a middle course. But pray sir, I ask, what is your opinion? Why, truly, the arguments on each side are so excellent, and supported by such authorities, that it is difficult to make up one's mind on the subject.—I have now discovered my man—he is a man of memory—he can repeat a thousand things, but can decide on none; he is learned but not wise; should you wish to know something of the opinion his neighbours form of him, you will be told that he is in possession of every sense but common sense. Thus literature becomes less esteemed than it ought to be by the public. Here I can scarcely refrain from entering on a defence of literature, and endeavour to rescue it from the obloquy which mere men of memory-mongers and speculative characters have brought upon it; but I have already occupied too much room.

Were I asked whether I would recommend the cultivation of the memory as a particular branch of education, I answer, that I would not any more than I would recommend a suit of armour to him who wished to walk with ease; the ordinary habits being amply sufficient. A person who commits to memory is like a child sent on an errand, at every step it must repeat its message, there is nothing properly and radically made its own; change the words and the thing is new. The man who reads a book with advantage does not commit the *words* to memory, but weighs their meaning, and thus judges of the sentiment or the fact. It is the judgment, not the memory, which dignifies a man. Judgment is the glory that envelopes him, and which covers him with a mantle of power; it is this which puts a sceptre in his hands, to which every faculty, every passion, pays involuntary homage, and ready tribute. Suppose the sceptre to have fallen—suppose madness to have assumed the seat of judgment, and what then is the man? The memory is uninjured, but it is useless; a topical memory therefore is not the basis of a sound understanding, it does not grow out of it, and is but little aided by it. An artificial memory, take whose system you please, while it surprises some and mortifies others, enfeebles the possessor; it heaps upon him a load of heterogeneous materials, which oppress and render him inactive: but the man who has cultivated his judgment is like a ship upon the ocean, the centre of a vast circumference, every thing pointing towards him, while he moves on calm, serene, and dignified; not first in this direction, then in that, then stopping to appeal to his memory; but his object is before him, and he refers to his judgment; here he obtains the means of possession; he has no contrary opinions to reconcile, no doubts to enfeeble; he receives the counsel of others, but he decides for himself. A sound judgment gives activity and force to all the other faculties, it commands and strengthens them. The memory is not weak, if the judgment be strong; but the converse of this proposition is not always true. A well educated man's memory is always sufficiently strong for his judgment; but suppose that, in the place of cultivating the memory, he were to cultivate one of these; would it not usurp the place of the understanding? He would be a drunkard, a debauchee, a miser, or he might derive his character from some other passion; but every honourable epithet would be withheld from such an one. The man of memory does not rank among such, only because his passion is not vicious, whilst this is the case with the memory. The judgment is an atom of deity within, and all besides is merely the casket; the judgment is not a given quantity, but is a gift put into our hands to improve; in childhood, the gift is small, but it increases in proportion to its cultivation. The great end of education is to strengthen the judgment; for this purpose mathematics, and metaphysics, are attended to, and are useful; but many individuals have neither taste nor inclination for such studies; to such (and indeed to all) I recommend a plan within their reach, and of undeviating efficacy. In every science there are standard books, read one of these books; at first it will not be comprehended, but read and dwell upon it, till it is well understood; it may need a twentieth reading, but the effort will amply repay the trouble, by enlarging the capacity, and by making the future pursuit of the science easy. Where this plan has been practised, the mind has acquired more elevation, strength, and dignity, than by any other means I am acquainted with.

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